

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unflinching support to the candidates of the National Democracy—SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and this News will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that this News shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly, and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Daily News (four months).....	\$2.00
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One copy of THE NEWS free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany the order.

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order or by risk, and all letters should be addressed to: **RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,** Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] LIVERPOOL, August 8.—Mr. Davis appeared on "Change" yesterday and was loudly cheered. LONDON, August 8.—The French trading post of twenty-five men, near the frontier of Cochinchina, have been massacred by Annam rebels. The French subsequently recaptured the position and dispersed the rebels. PARIS, August 8.—Queen Victoria landed at Cherbourg yesterday and reached this city last evening. She was received by Empress Eugenie and proceeded to the Tuilleries. The Queen leaves Paris to-night for Switzerland. MADRID, August 6.—The Spanish Government has declined to assume the protectorate of San Domingo, which was proffered by one of the political parties in that Republic. PARIS, August 7.—General Fleury has issued a circular calling for the purchase of additional supplies of horses for the army. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—The Sublime Porte has formally proclaimed the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt the rightful and legitimate successor to the viceregal throne in event of the death of Ismail Pasha. FLORENCE, August 7.—The Italian Government has agreed to pay that portion of the debt of the former Papal provinces which is held in France, and look to these provinces for reimbursement.

Our Washington Dispatches. GRANT'S JAIL DELIVERY.—THE REMEDY WITHIN THE STATES.—THE LOUISIANA AFFAIR.—THE ELECTION.—TOTAL VOTING QUESTION. WASHINGTON, August 8.—Grant's recommendation for a general jail delivery in the Southern States, heretofore telegraphed, was formally presented to the Cabinet yesterday, but produced no action. The habeas corpus being restored, and courts open, relief from unjust and speedy reach of every citizen, whereas the sweeping action proposed by General Grant would doubtless throw bad men on these communities. Col. Deane, of Gov. Warmouth's staff, had an interview this morning with Gen. Schofield, and will have a definite answer regarding his mission on Monday. It is understood that while the government considers the situation as one of delicacy and requiring great discretion, it will use its powers under the constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor.

Colonel Deane has confined himself in his representations respecting affairs in Louisiana merely to the authorities to whom he was sent. In general conversation, while representing the situation as serious, and requiring prompt attention from the Government, he draws a milder and more encouraging picture of affairs than some others lately from New Orleans have done. He speaks very kindly of General Hayes and other prominent ex-Confederates, and hopefully of their probable attitude and course in relation to public order. The belief is current that the Cabinet decided to interfere with the Southern States only in cases of palpable insurrection. The details will transpire on Monday. No action in the Revenue Commissionship is probable until after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. Rosecrans has had a prolonged interview

with the President regarding Mexican affairs and leaves for Mexico about the middle of September. A. W. Clark relieves Gen. Kilpatrick as Chief Minister. The Secretary of the Treasury issues instructions that persons entitled to interest on bonds failing to collect interest within ninety days after maturity, from the proper Assistant Treasurers, will be referred to Washington for settlement. A careful reading of section second of the fourteenth article of the constitution, as amended, shows that the people must vote for Presidential electors or lose representation in Congress.

The Georgia Legislature. ATLANTA, August 8.—Bullock's appointees will take charge of the State Road on Monday. E. Hulbert, Superintendent Southern Express, has been appointed Superintendent, and E. R. Walker, late Superintendent of Macon and Western Railroad, Master of Transportation. Other changes will probably follow. The Senate consumed the day in confab over the case of the negro senator, Bradley. Some Republicans will vote for his expulsion, while others say that, in New York, sedition is only a misdemeanor. Bradley made a speech. He was surprised at the charge! During his speech nearly all the Republicans left the chamber, leaving the Senate without a quorum. Bradley has the floor for Monday. A bill was passed exempting one-armed and one-legged men from taxation.

Louisiana Politics. NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—The House yesterday passed, by a suspension of rules, the militia bill. Section the fourth provides that all organizations not being a part of the State militia, and having officers with military titles, who shall drill and exercise as military companies, no matter on what pretext, or for what purpose formed, shall be declared to exist in violation of this law, and subject to its penalties (one to three years in the penitentiary). This section is intended as a blow at the political clubs existing in almost every precinct of this city.

The Voting for Presidential Electors. MONTGOMERY, August 8.—The House this morning rejected the Senate bill, by a vote of 83 to 82, authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. This afternoon the House reconsidered its action and passed the bill by 48 to 18. The Speaker and others protested against it as anti-republican and opposed to the genius and spirit of liberty.

Funeral of Miles O'Reilly. NEW YORK, August 8.—The city officials and an immense concourse of citizens followed General O'Reilly's remains to burial.

UNITED STATES COURT.—We take the following report from the Greenville Messenger: TUESDAY, August 4.—The Court was opened at 10 o'clock A. M. Hon. George S. Bryan, presiding. The cases called for trial were: The State vs. N. Alexander, Thos. J. Cole, alias Coleman, Berry H. Clay and John Clay, John Dill, Thos. James, Wm. Finley and Henry Carter, Thos. Roe, Jas. Sinclair, Thos. Woodson, Thos. Langley, George Porter, Thos. Morrison, J. H. Hood, Geo. Howard. Sentences were pronounced in the following cases of distillation of liquor contrary to law: The United States vs. John S. Smyer, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. The United States vs. James Hix, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. The United States vs. Huidy Roper, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. The United States vs. Demarcus R. Pool, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.

The United States vs. Sallie Merritt, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. The United States vs. Thos. J. Cole, alias Coleman, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. The United States vs. Berry H. Clay and John Clay, pleads guilty; Berry H. Clay sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs; John Clay to pay a fine of \$50. The United States vs. W. H. Mounce, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$50. The United States vs. Ilman R. Cole, alias Coleman, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. The United States vs. Thos. Roe, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. The United States vs. William T. Woodson, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. The United States vs. Robt. Bowen—Indictment for unlawful distilling; no bill. On motion of Thos. J. Cole, attorney for Robt. Bowen, it is ordered that a copy of the record in this case be furnished by the clerk to said Robt. Bowen, and that he go hence without delay.

The MURDER OF DALLAS SMITH.—The Columbia Phoenix of Saturday says: "Thomas Richardson, a colored member of the Legislature, who is charged with the murder of young Smith, was brought up before the newly appointed Judge, Mr. Willard, on a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner was released on the insignificant bail of \$1000. \$3000 was required of the persons charged with the murder of G. W. Dill, in Camden. Mr. Richardson's jury was discharged yesterday, not being able to find a verdict. It is understood that the seven whites proposed a verdict which was combated by the five blacks. The following is the verdict rendered by Mr. Willard: It was to the effect that said Dallas P. Smith came to his death from the effects of a wound caused by a ball fired, willfully and maliciously, from a pistol in the hands of Thomas Richardson; and that W. H. T. Grey, R. C. Dolan, R. B. Saporita, James Grant, Benjamin Bras, C. H. Hayne and Joseph P. Howard were accessories to the killing."

WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE STATE.—The Georgetown Times says: "We continue to have seasonable weather, there being occasional showers, which are very refreshing after the drought of the past week. The plants of the district are favorable with regard to the crops, and the signs are cheering that we will reap a good harvest, with peace and prosperity." The Orangeburg Times remarks: "Rather too much rain, but there are already signs of a plentiful harvest and a fair crop of cotton. Less cotton is planted than last year, and we expect a yield of about one fourth less of rather better average in quality. Orangeburg is getting ready to work themselves rather than employ unprofitable labor, and are quitting in disgust the 'partnership' plan. We venture to predict that one-half the planters in this district will hire for wages next year, or not employ freedmen at all."

The Lancaster Ledger says: "The crops have matured sufficiently for us, with much certainty to anticipate a plentiful harvest. The weather is mild and favorable, and corn is doing well." The Unionville Times says: "We have had refreshing rains during the week, and learn that the corn and cotton crops generally are in fine condition."

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

WADE HAMPTON'S VINDICATION.

THE NEGRO MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE UP-COUNTRY—IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.

REMARKS OF MESSRS. BUTLER, MULLINS, SHAND, ALDRICH, GALLUCHAT, GARLINGTON AND BURT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, August 7, 1868.—The Convention reassembled at 12 o'clock to-day, Hon. A. Burt in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting last evening were read and approved.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Democracy of South Carolina have assembled in Convention to nominate electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for other purposes; be it, therefore:

1. Resolved, That we adopt the declaration of principles recently promulgated by the National Democratic party in Convention assembled, and do further endorse and ratify the nomination of Horatio Seymour and Francis Preston Blair, for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the course pursued by the delegates who represented the Southern States in the late Democratic Convention, held in the city of New York, on the fourth of July last, is heartily approved by this Convention; and, more especially, their conduct in yielding to the judgment and policy of the delegates from other States in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President, and in the adoption of a platform of principles.

3. Resolved, That while we enter, before the country and the civilized world, an indignant protest against the unnatural, unreasonable and godless regime that has been established in the Radical Reconstruction of South Carolina; whilst we denounce the present course of political affairs as offensive alike to common decency and common sense, and repugnant to the civilization of the day, we nevertheless, express the earnest hope that constitutional agencies and peaceful instrumentalities may bring to us the relief we seek and the reforms we demand.

4. Resolved, That we invite all the voters of the State to unite with the great Democratic party of the country in the grand effort now making to save the free institutions of our fathers; to secure a genuine restoration of the Union, and to put the republic once more upon a career of honor, peace and prosperity.

5. Resolved, That John Alexander, Thos. J. Cole, alias Coleman, Berry H. Clay and John Clay, John Dill, Thos. James, Wm. Finley and Henry Carter, Thos. Roe, Jas. Sinclair, Thos. Woodson, Thos. Langley, George Porter, Thos. Morrison, J. H. Hood, Geo. Howard, be and are hereby tendered, to all those generous spirits of the North, citizens, soldiers and sailors, who stand for the Union, peace and justice, and have raised their voice in behalf of an insulted and outraged section.

6. Resolved, That we acknowledge, as due, and are hereby tendered, to all those generous spirits of the North, citizens, soldiers and sailors, who stand for the Union, peace and justice, and have raised their voice in behalf of an insulted and outraged section.

7. Resolved, That the State Central Committee be authorized to fill all such vacancies as may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, on the ticket of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

On motion of Gen. A. C. Garlington, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in voting upon any question the delegates from each district in the State be allowed to cast a vote according to their representation in the House of Representatives, under the constitution of 1865.

The consideration of the report of the committee being temporarily suspended, Gen. Wade Hampton introduced the following:

Resolved, That Lieutenant Charles S. Medary, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which assembled in New York July 4, 1868, be invited to a seat upon the floor of this Convention.

I would state, said Gen. Hampton, in reference to this resolution, that Lieut. Medary is the son of a former Governor of Ohio, and long known as one of the leading Democrats of the West. Lieut. Medary was one of that body of soldiers from whom our delegation received every possible courtesy. We were invited by them to accept the hospitalities of the city, and because of the handsome manner in which we were treated, "I am happy to have this opportunity of reciprocating, even in a small degree, those courtesies. [Great applause.]

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Joseph Galluchat said that he was about to make a motion that this gentleman be waited upon by a committee and accompanied to the platform, when Gen. Hampton stated that Lieut. Medary was not in the house.

The chair announced that the question would not be taken upon the resolutions reported by Col. Thomas from the Committee on Resolutions.

The first and second resolutions were read and adopted unanimously.

Col. Baxter, of Newberry, moved to strike out the remaining resolutions.

Col. Thomas defended the resolutions on the ground that if the party could avail itself of local influences in such a contest, so as to intensify the issue, it would tend greatly to secure success. The Southern States had been often misrepresented, and it was an opportune moment for the party to place on record opinions which would create enthusiasm among the people and keep alive the questions of the hour.

Col. Baxter thought it unnecessary to go beyond the simple and plain provisions of the National Democratic platform which had been endorsed. Not one word could be said by this Convention which would strengthen that platform—that would increase the indignation of the people, or make more ardent their enthusiasm. The people are to fight under the banner of the Democratic party, and having conformed to that platform nothing more was advisable.

Gen. Garlington said that these resolutions were not adopted unanimously in the committee. While he disapproved nothing contained in the resolutions under consideration, he believed that the action of the Convention should be confined to a ratification of the nominations made at New York and the platform there announced. He said he was in favor of avoiding any action that enlarged upon the action taken at New York; and being well satisfied with that action, he sustained the motion to strike out.

Colonel Mullins, of Marion, called for the reading of the third resolution, and said that the latter part of that resolution was calculated to strengthen the hands of the Democracy of the North. The great staple of argument there, the point against which the whole artillery of the R-republican party was being directed, was that the Democratic platform and the declarations of General Blair were really evidence of intention to appeal to force. More than that, when the speeches of his friend, General Hampton, appeared in the New York Herald, that mendacious sheet charged that the illustrious gentleman was endeavoring to fire the Southern heart. We know it is false, hence it was eminently proper that a declaration of the kind contained in the resolution should be made.

If asked once, he had been asked one hundred times during his Northern trip, to tell his people to use no language that could possibly be distorted by those who have no regard for truth. The only hope of success of the Republican party was in keeping alive the bitterness of war by denunciation, falsehood and appeals to slumbering prejudices. The great battle of November was to be fought on the line reaching from New York to the West. If the electoral vote of the Northern States must be cast for Seymour and Blair, he felt satisfied that the freemen of the North meant to inaugurate their candidates. This determination was expressed by even the calmest Northern men—by men who, while voting with the Republican party heretofore, did not recognize, in the extension of the doctrine of universal suffrage, the right of the negro to rule these States. They were not prepared to validate the action of the African in the South, or to recognize the idea that the white man of the North shall be set aside by the large negro majorities of the South, upheld and maintained by the bayonet. The influence of these negro governments upon the finances of the country, upon its prosperity and future career, were beginning to operate upon the minds of the most distinguished men, who realized that in the success of Radical measures, the destructive at the North, by combining with the negroes of the South, will have it in their power to rule or ruin the best interests of that section. In this view he thought it advisable to adopt a resolution which would strengthen the Northern feeling, and hence hoped that the Convention would not strike out the resolutions in question.

General Hampton then spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

I concur in very much that my friend from Marion has said, and there are portions of that resolution which it is very important that this Convention shall adopt. It may properly be amended or qualified, and I shall move, before taking my seat, that it be recommended for the purpose.

I am glad that the reference made by the gentleman from Marion affords me an opportunity to say a few words concerning myself. If I have misinterpreted of language which I have uttered, if the pervasions of facts which I have stated reflected only upon me, I should not only bear the infliction with patience, but treat it with the contempt it deserves. When, however, I am told that these falsehoods are a source of injury to our cause, and that they weaken the Democratic party—that party upon which our life and salvation depend—I am glad to have an opportunity to denounce them and their authors as infamous.

I have said more to the people of New York than to any Southern audience. I told them that we believed we were right, but that we were willing to accord to others what we claimed for ourselves, viz.: perfect sincerity in our convictions and unquestioned devotion to principle. I told the Northern people that we spoke with no double tongue, that we were earnest and truthful in our desire to support the Union and the constitution, and in that spirit we accepted the hand so freely extended to us by the great Democracy of the North.

I told them we wanted the constitution restored; that we looked for no remedies in our platform; that we did not propose to incorporate into that instrument anything in the shape of a remedy, and we simply asked that this platform should declare these Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional. Indeed, I had the honor to offer in that body a resolution providing for the arbitration of this question by the Supreme Court, and had such a decision been rendered, there is not a man in the South who would not have cheerfully obeyed the law. We are all prepared to abide by it. Does this look like revolution?

I declared that we wanted peace; but instead of receiving peace, we have not only been charged with being revolutionary, but there seems to have been a persistent effort to drag us into some outrage or outbreak which would afford them political capital at our expense.

I have recently seen what purports to be a quotation from a speech made in Charleston, not to an ordinary meeting, but in acknowledgment of a compliment—a serenade given to me by my old soldiers. I am told that in the New York Herald it is published that I said "the flag had been preserved, and I should one day unfold it and call around me the men who used to follow that banner on the field." I need not tell you that this statement is in every respect false. On the contrary, when I spoke of the flag of the Confederacy, I remarked that it now was furled forever, to be buried in the grave of our lost cause. I did make an allusion to another flag, which had been followed by many of the men standing around me. It was a flag that had been won by the descendants of Revolutionary patriots, and presented to us by the noble women of South Carolina, through the hands of our then chief magistrate; a flag which had floated amid the smoke of many a desperate battle-field; which had been borne by my own hero son, and which embrodered him when he was carried to the tomb. I told them that flag was resting with me; for I knew that they would be glad to hear tidings of a banner that had long been familiar to their eyes, and whose ample folds did not contain space enough on which to write the names of all the engagements in which it had floated in the front of battle. Because I told my old comrades that that flag of a single regiment had not been burned in the wreck of Columbia, these Radicals of the North basely perverted both language and sense for the purpose of producing political effect. Had they taken the pains to do so, they would have seen that I said that even that flag was furled forever, to be buried in the grave of our lost cause.

I should not have noticed these gross misrepresentations, had they not been brought to my notice in a direct manner by my friend from Marion; but since he has afforded me an opportunity of doing so, I use it not only to denounce these statements as false, but to reiterate here, as I do in every place, that I am fighting as earnestly in the interest of peace as I did in war. In saying this, I recognize all of the issues involved in this contest, and also recognize, to the fullest extent, the kindness extended to us at the North by those who had met us on a hundred battle fields, and who, standing around a common altar which they wished once more to raise, extended in faith and kindness the right hand of friendship. I ask you what more can I do? Everywhere I have urged our people to come forward in this contest, and be as true soldiers in the cause of peace as they were in the cause of war. This is all I have done, and it is what I shall continue to do, notwithstanding the misrepresentations that may be given to the world. Whatever may be the character of the falsehoods circulated, I intend to pursue an even course, and will not be provoked to say one word that is acrimonious or offensive. I know the "jeet which the Radicals have in view, and I urge the people not to give way to prejudices or passion. Let them in patience endure the misrepresentations they cannot control, avoid all conflict with the negroes, give no political capital to our enemies, trust to the Democratic party, fight this great struggle with peaceful

agencies alone, and there is every reason to believe that we shall witness the restoration of the government, and the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

Gen. M. C. Butler said it made very little difference now after how frequently we had the subject of discussion among the Republicans of the North; and for one he considered it beneath the dignity of this Convention, and the dignity of the gentlemen of the Convention, to make any further allusion to the subject that might be used in a lying newspaper. He called upon the Convention to look upon the record of the distinguished soldiers who had surrendered at Appomattox, and said that they had proved false to their position taken at that time. What was true of the individual was true of the mass, and it was not becoming in us to defend by resolution this man, honorable high toned citizen of Southern people from the insinuations and allegations of a press inimical to us. He concurred with his friend from Newberry that all that was necessary was to assert principle plainly, briefly, unambiguously. Let our principles be to the world, and there were none more expressive or emphatic than the declarations of the New York platform.

The discussion was further continued by various members, and sundry resolutions were introduced as amendments to the report of the committee; but finally the question was taken on the following substitute for the third resolution, which had been offered by General Wade Hampton:

Resolved, That while we enter our protest against the Radical Reconstruction acts, and the evils they are bringing upon the South, we rely with confidence upon the Union of the States, and peaceful instrumentalities alone to bring us the relief we seek and the reforms we need.

On motion of Judge Aldrich, the question on the adoption of the motion of Mr. Leggett, of Marion, to lay all amendments, including the substitute, upon the table, was taken by districts, and the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the substitute offered by General Hampton, which was adopted.

The fourth resolution was next read and adopted.

The fifth resolution being read, Gen. Hampton proposed the following substitute:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in extending the term of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and, as a token of the respect and esteem of the South Carolina people, I tender him my thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. After a brief discussion the substitute was adopted.

Mr. D. P. Pope offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Central Executive Committee, to inquire into the qualification of voters for President and Vice-President under the late disqualifying acts of Congress, and whether all disabilities are not removed from all voters in the said elections, and that it be instructed to publish its opinion for the benefit of the people of the State.

No action was taken upon this resolution, and the sixth resolution reported by the committee was read.

On the seventh resolution coming up, Col. Baxter moved to amend by adding the words "or take such action as the committee may deem proper for the success of the Democratic party." This was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Hon. A. P. Aldrich, from the Committee on Electoral Nomination, made the following report:

First District—R. F. Graham. Second District—B. H. Rutledge. Third District—A. C. H. Rutledge. Fourth District—C. S. Lure.

Gen. Garlington offered a resolution that it be referred to a special committee of seven members, to inquire and report whether the Central Executive Committee could not be made more efficient by organizing the same in such a manner as to secure a prompt attendance of the members. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Brooks offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, and the question was taken on Gen. R. K. Scott, and ascertain from him if the armed demonstrations which lately took place in some districts of the State were made by his order or under his authority.

The resolution was referred to a special committee of three.

Col. T. S. Farrow introduced a series of resolutions relating to the organization of the Democratic party of the State, which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Col. W. H. Robertson, the Convention took a recess until eight o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 P. M. The chair announced that the first business of the evening would be the report of the Committee of Twenty-one, nominating certain gentlemen as electors for President and Vice-President.

The question being taken, the report was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Hampton said that one of the gentlemen elected, Col. Haskell, felt it to be a duty to accept that nomination, yet deeming it inconsistent for a Professor of the University, with that devotion to principle which had always marked his career, he had tendered his resignation to the University, so that he might employ his whole energy in the cause.

Col. Simonson offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That no person shall accept the position of elector unless he be prepared to canvass his own Congressional district.

Adopted.

Colonel Simonson, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a scheme of organization, as follows:

The Committee on Resolutions, to whom were referred sundry resolutions, and a grave question of the hour, recommended as a substitute the following scheme for the organization of a Central State Club. They felt satisfied that this scheme will recommend itself to every member of the Convention. It secures organization, unity and efficiency to the action of the party. They earnestly recommended its adoption. In selecting members for this Central Club, they respectfully suggest that none but earnest, active and intelligent delegates be selected, who will be able to carry out the duties imposed upon them.

That there shall be a Central State Club in this State, to be composed of one or more delegates from each District Central Club. That this Central Club do meet in Columbia, on the Tuesday preceding the first Monday in September.

That the Executive Committee be, ex officio, members of the State Central Club; and that the Executive Committee form rules for the government of the Central Clubs, subject to the sanction of the Convention.

Resolved, That the Convention recognize the importance of the matter submitted, and the propriety of action being taken in relation to it, but consider the subject as foreign to the objects for which this Convention was called, and recommends to the particular districts or committees interested to make representation to the proper authorities.

THE NEGRO MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. A. C. Spain, of Darlington, urged the adoption of the resolution. Statements had been made in caucus the preceding night, which have since been given to every present of the importance of immediate action in this matter. At the request of a number of distinguished gentlemen he would repeat those statements, and their truth could be fully established. There are, said Mr. Spain, lawless armed bands of negroes organized in every portion of Darlington District. They must be suppressed, and under whatever circumstances they please. They are they are obliged to muster under a penalty of a certain fine for every neglect to do so, and are even threatened with the penitentiary. This is the excuse they give for every crime they commit. They are armed and organized, although there is no authority whatever under the present government which permits such organizations to exist. These bands are utterly lawless, and are a disgrace to intelligence, have no stake in society, and can at any time do what they please under the full belief that they will be protected in their lawlessness by the powers that be. We were not in a chaotic condition, if we had any law or any law giver, or any executive of any law, we should know what to do. What we, therefore, require at this moment is the counsel and support of our brethren in every other State, and we were especially requested to confer freely upon this subject with other delegates assembled here, and to determine, if possible, what action was necessary to suppress these armed associations, and to bring about a condition of peace.

Mr. Cottrhan, of Abbeville, said that a similar condition of affairs existed in his own district. Secret armed meetings of negroes, lawless bands, armed associations, and all the accompaniments of some great design which appears to be ripening, have created uneasiness in the minds of the people, and they can see no relief that is likely to come from the authorities of the State. It is generally understood that Gen. Scott is in sympathy with these movements, and that secret instructions have been issued to leading negroes to tell the freemen to arm and organize.

On motion of the President, the description of the condition of affairs in Abbeville applies to other districts, and especially to Union. In the lower portion of that district, where there are nine or ten negroes to every white man, they have for some time past, been armed and engaged in drill. Their arms consist of United States Springfield muskets. Where they were obtained no one knows. This thing has been going on for about two months. Negroes who are indisposed to attend their meetings are threatened with fine and imprisonment, and I have even heard, on good authority, of their organizing courts and imposing fines, which the captain of the concern collects.

One of these meetings was held about two weeks ago, and there were present a number of gentlemen, who reported to me. Military evolutions were practiced, and afterwards what purported to be "General Orders" were read. The negroes were told that if employers attempted to employ any of these men, they should be repaid at the end of the year, and if they were dismissed the employers would be held responsible for the damages done to the negro major, as he was called, said were issued by the authority of General Scott. On Saturday last the negroes again assembled, and from reliable information we have been able to release prisoners from the Union jail.

Previously, however, a committee came to Columbia and laid the matter before General Scott, and he at once sent a sergeant with the committee to investigate the affair. In the absence of this committee it was ascertained that there was to be a grand movement on Saturday. Armed leagues were to come into Union, and there were to be a great many arrests. They were to encamp on Friday night and march into town on next morning. I have it from an eye witness that a force estimated at two hundred strong crossed the river on Friday night and recrossed it before morning.

On the arrival of the messenger of General Scott he sent word to Bates, the colored leader, who soon after came accompanied by a bodyguard of about twenty men. The agent took him into his room at the hotel and closed the door, proceeding to show some of our citizens objects. The agent replied that the instructions of General Scott were to arrest all the leaders of the citizens, but that he wished the conference with John Bates, the negro, to be private. Bates denied that they had ever been armed, and said that they were coming to Union, but without arms, and to make peace with successful designs. The messenger returned to Columbia and reported that the people had been unnecessarily alarmed.

I could mention other facts, but confine myself to those which have been made public, and of myself. These negroes say they were instructed to arm themselves by James H. Goss, a member of Congress. This is denied by Goss. They all claim authority for their arms from General Scott, and that whenever they went squirrel hunting, but not to their League meetings; or to Unionville. These statements the people of Union District are prepared to verify.

The question then being taken, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Gilbert offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention authorize the State Central Committee to appoint six canvassers for the State at large, and recommend the District Central Club, also, to appoint as many canvassers as may be necessary to carry forward the interests of the campaign vigorously.

The following resolutions were submitted to the Convention and consecutively adopted:

By Mr. Sables: Resolved, That the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party of South Carolina be requested to invite Democratic orators from the Northern States to canvass this State, at such times and places as may suit the convenience of the public and the speakers.

By Hon. C. H. Simonson: Resolved, That the Convention, in behalf of the people of South Carolina, whom it represents, cordially invite the immigration of white settlers, from any quarter, who may come among us to establish their homes and to share our future.

REMARKS OF MR. GALLUCHAT.

Mr. Joseph Galluchat, of Clarendon, now made a fervent appeal to the members of the Convention to commence the canvass of the State at once. He said that he felt the object of the Convention was no less than the salvation of the Anglo Saxon race of South Carolina. In three short months the destiny—the fate of South Carolina would be fixed. There was not a man, however limited his influence, who could not exercise at least some power; and in the name of all that was dear to man—for the sake of our wives and children—he would invoke each and every member to return to his bleeding constituency, with the firm resolution to work night and day until November is past. [Applause.]

What said the speaker? Do I behold? One of South Carolina's noblest sons, who has shouldered the sword he wore in honor, and is now traveling to and fro among the people, turning his back upon home and family, that he may still work in behalf of his State and country. [Cheers.] I see also another, who not long since was clothed with the ermine, and was one of our country's noblest sons, who has turned his back upon home and family, that he may still work in behalf of his State and country. [Cheers.] I see also another, who not long since